

Kentucky Gazette.

Two Dollars and a Half

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PER ANNUM, SPECIE, IN ADVANCE.

NEW SERIES, No 22, Vol. 3.

LEXINGTON, (KY.) FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 2, 1826.

WHOLE VOLUME, XI.

TERMS OF THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE FOR 1826.

For one year in advance, specie, 2 50
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Agricultural.

The great injury the farming interest has sustained since the last harvest by the ravages of the WEEVIL, as well as loss to the state of very many thousands of dollars for the purchase of flour brought from the states of Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, is our apology as well for republishing the following articles, which appeared in our paper last year, as for some new ideas on the method of preserving wheat from this destructive insect. Harvest is now at hand, and all who incline to avail themselves of either the methods here mentioned, will have the information in due time.

From the Maysville Eagle— THE WEEVIL.

The enquiry of almost every farmer is, "How shall we preserve our wheat from the weevil?"

We answer—thresh it immediately, clean it from the chaff, spread it in a barn or open room, and if it acquires the least warmth, stir it daily.

The wheat which we received about the first of this month, which then had some weevil in the grain, we found heated in a few days. We spread and constantly stirred it for about two weeks; those then in it were way out—none have since bred in it—it now lies in bulk without heating and we consider it greatly preferable to that which we are daily receiving from the threshing floor.

We have now several thousand bushels of wheat on hand, which was threshed from the shock and from the stack before the weevil commenced their ravages. It has been kept in garrets near sixty days, and has been kept cool by frequent stirring; the weevil has not touched it—and we have no hesitation in saying, let their ravages be what they may in the stack, wheat thus cleaned and kept cool, will in all cases be free from the flying weevil.

We are now receiving a lot of a thousand bushels, which was threshed in July and early in August, run through the fan and spread in a large barn. It is perfectly cool, and has not received the least damage. All small lots, threshed and cleaned at about that time, and kept cool, we find in the same good order. It is also said that some who threshed and penned their wheat in the chaff before the weevil were visible, have not injured it; but of this we speak with some doubt.

We now hear many speak of threshing and stowing away in the chaff. But those who would advise to be cautious; there is scarce a stack of wheat in the country entirely free from weevil, and that which contains but a small portion, will heat if packed away in the chaff. We have heard some wild theorists recommend this mode to heat the wheat, which they say, "will kill the weevil and destroy the egg from which they hatch."

This reminds us of the old story of the Dutchman who set fire to his barn to drive it of rats; for we know that wheat thus heated will never afterwards grow, nor will the flour made from it reward the miller for his labor of grinding.

It is not our design to enter into the natural history of this insect. We are desirous that the farmers should preserve their present and future crops of wheat from destruction; and being willing that they should profit by our short experience we freely tell them "that which we know."

This much, however, we will add, as mere opinion. We believe they are produced from an egg which, after being laid in the grain, requires a certain degree of heat to produce animation.—That portion which is produced by the straw in the stack, during the summer and fall, appears to be nature's choice. It is against that portion of heat we would have the farmers to guard, when we advise them to thresh and keep their wheat cool. Whether the egg is deposited in the field or in the stack, we pretend not to say, but we have rather concluded in the latter; but we can with safety say, that the wheat now on hand, which never went through the sweat, or which has never attained that heat to which nearly all wheat in the stack is subject, whether it contains the egg or not, has produced no weevil; and that which we have recently received from the stack, ceases to hatch or in any wise produce them, so soon as we can get it perfectly cool.

On these and other observations, too numerous for insertion, we advise those who would preserve their present crops, to thresh and clean them immediately; and those who would hereafter effectually guard against the flying weevil, advise to thresh from the shock, or before the wheat takes the sweat.

N. & N. HIXSON.

The Ohio Steam Mill,
Maysville, Sept. 20, 1825.

THE FLYING WEEVIL.

We are informed by a friend, that an easy and effectual preventive to the ravages made on wheat and other grain by the *Flying Weevil*, will be found in strewing over, and mixing through the threshed grain, *slack lime*;—that a peck of lime will answer for a thousand bushels. Those having their grain in stacks would do well to thresh it out immediately, and resort to this simple method of preventing its entire destruction. The grain can easily be cleansed from the lime by screening. This remedy is practised, as we are informed in the Southern states, where the weevil has been for some years very destructive to grain.

Ohio Republican.

WEEVIL IN WHEAT.

As the weevil is making extensive destruction of the wheat in this part of the country, you will oblige many who are interested, by publishing the following receipt, which has been practised with success by Mr. Benjamin Beasley of Brown county.

"As soon as the weevil make their appearance in the wheat it should be restacked, and on each layer of sheaves a small quantity of salt sprinkled, which effectually prevents their doing further injury."—Query: Would it not answer the same purpose to thrash out the wheat and sprinkle salt thereon?—*Village Register.*

From the Western Herald.

Several practices have been recommended to prevent the ravages of this destroying insect. One method is to thrash or tread out the wheat and put it away in the chaff, in pens or garrets; another to clean the wheat and expose it to the heat of the sun; another to scald it; another to mix some lime with the cleaned wheat. With whatever particular attention these different operations are performed, they must in a great degree, produce the same effect—that is to destroy the living insect, and to prevent the hatching of its young. But from an observation made a few days past by the writer of this article, he is of opinion, that exposure to the strong heat of the sun, fire, or scalding, are the only effectual means of destroying weevil in wheat. He discovered a great quantity of weevil in a parcel of wheat got out and cleaned for use, which had lain in the bulk for three or four weeks. On a close inspection of the wheat, he found on many of the grains a number of eggs or nits, which from the smallness of their size, and their color, being mostly a reddish cast, a little brighter than that of the wheat, but some nearly white, would escape observation unless sought with the views to see so small an object. They are generally, though not always in the crease or indentation, which divides the grain on one side. From the freshness of the eggs there can be no doubt that they are deposited by the weevil after it arrives at maturity—that it thus propagates its own species; and by this means in certain seasons becomes so numerous as to destroy whole crops of wheat when left to its ravages.

It is probable that this discovery of the egg or nit of the weevil may have never been made before, but if so it has never been heard of by the writer. This communication is made with a view of drawing the attention of the curious and attentive farmers to the subject, in the hope that their observations and experiments, will lead to a discovery of the best means of preserving our wheat from the destructive insect.

A FARMER.

August 23, 1825.

It is admitted by the farmers generally, that the egg which produces weevil, is deposited on the grain whilst standing in the field, and that it requires a certain degree of heat and moisture, to hatch the egg into a worm, previous to which it is entirely harmless; but as soon as the worm is produced, it immediately penetrates into the body of the grain, where it comes to maturity by passing through the changes common to flies; so that nothing more is necessary to preserve the grain, than to prevent it from acquiring that degree of heat and moisture necessary to hatch the egg.

It is believed by many that if wheat after cutting is left in the field several days, & suffered to get very dry, & then put up in small parcels, say one or two dozen sheaves together, so as to admit the air to pass through it freely, that for want of the necessary heat and moisture, the egg would never hatch; and what seems to warrant this belief is, that several small crops of wheat have we learn been saved from the weevil which have been managed in this manner; and as a farther confirmation, we have been informed by an observing farmer, that a few sheaves on the very top of a stack of his last crop, where it never went through a sweat and enjoyed a free current of air, were quite free from weevil, when the body of the same stack was entirely destroyed.

From taking a view of the different methods recommended in the foregoing extracts, we will venture to suggest the following:—Let your wheat lie on the stubble two or three days after cutting, if the weather is suitable.—When it is thoroughly dry, take it into your barn or other houses and stack it away in the following manner: Lay a range of sheaves parallel to one of the walls the whole length of the wall, the ears to ward the wall but not touching it.—Lay a second

course immediately on the first with the ears the contrary way, and so as that the ears extend beyond the cut ends of the sheaves of the first course; a third course is to be laid on the second with the ears projecting beyond the cut ends of the second &c. A second range is to be made parallel to the first so as to leave a distance of two or three inches between the ear of the first and second ranges, and in this manner proceed until the room is filled: By this method of stacking, the whole of the grain will be exposed between the different ranges to a free circulation of air, and it is believed will secure it entirely from the weevil—it is at least worth making the experiment.—*Editor.*

FROM THE FRANKFORT PATRIOT.

TO THE PEOPLE.—No. 5.

"Fidit leges pretio atque refutit."

He made and marred laws at pleasure.

Virgil En. VI. 622.

It is a maxim in law, that jurors upon their oaths are to answer to questions of fact; that to the questions of law, the judges are to answer.

If an individual is in the habit of giving contradictory statements, in serious and sober conversations upon the same subjects, his standing in society is the more lessened: If a witness gives contradictory statements upon the same subject, when speaking seriously & soberly, when on oath & when not on oath; these contradictions are brought up against him to lessen his credit in courts of justice. When judges, called upon by their high official stations, and by their oaths of office, to answer deliberately, impartially, and truly, to questions of law, are in the habit of contradicting themselves, the community have just cause to withdraw their confidence. Such contradictions are infallible evidences of want of capacity, or of want of some other of those qualifications which are essential to the character of a good and safe judge.

The case of Blair vs. Williams and Lapsley vs. Brashear, have been laid before the public by the Legislature of Kentucky. In those cases, the judges promulgate their new theory of the obligation of contracts, founded on the identity of right and remedy. It is not my intention to discuss that subject; but to shew very briefly how the principles of those decisions conflict with the former opinions of those judges.

The foundation of the whole superstructure in those cases of Blair vs. Williams and Lapsley vs. Brashear, is, that right and remedy is the same thing; and that the remedy existing at the date of the contract, constitutes its legal obligation; that the legislature cannot change the remedy so as to make it more tardy without violating the contract.

To support this new theory, they quote a passage from Bacon's Abridgment, vol. 1, title actions in general letter B. and 3 Black. Comm. 117. It is a legal right, or from a creature to students. Bacon did not mean to assert the identity of right and remedy but that this 'same' thing which resulted from want of right and want of remedy, was a denial of action in court. In the next sentence after the one quoted by the judges, he says, "where a man has several remedies for the same right or injury, he may choose which he pleases. Where the law has not denied the right, nor denied the remedy, an action will lie. If the law has denied the right or denied the remedy, an action will not lie. The law has denied the right to take bond for money won by gaming; if the plaintiff sues upon such a bond, the appropriate remedy by action of debt, his action will not lie because the law has denied his right. So if the plaintiff for assumpsit upon a valid consideration, sues the appropriate action, but after the statute of limitations has denied the remedy, the plea of the statute withholds the remedy, and the action will not lie. So that 'the want of right and the want of remedy are the same thing.' What same thing? The failure of the action in court. The authors mean that they come to the same end. Where the right is denied, or where the remedy is denied by law, an action will not lie.

The identity of right and remedy, is not intended to be asserted; they are different. For the same right, a man may have an election of several different remedies. Co. Litt. 145; can several different things be the same thing? It is the want of right and the want of remedy, that produces the identical same thing, a failure of the action in court. This is the identity resulting from the want of right or want of remedy. Suppose Coke says to Bacon, "will you ride to day?" B. replies I want a horse. C. rejoins, you shall ride my horse, B. surrejoins, I want a saddle; and the want of a horse and the want of a saddle, is the same thing. Thus the proposed ride is obstructed. Now from this conversation, instead of proving that this 'same thing' was obstruction to the ride, those sapient judges would reason—thus the want of the horse and the want of the saddle, is the same thing; therefore, a horse is a saddle, and a saddle is a horse. "And what notions of identity must they entertain, who admit that the want of the horse and the want of the saddle, was the same thing, and yet deny that a horse is a saddle, and a saddle a horse." "If the want of a horse is the same thing as the want of a saddle, it is self evident, that the want of a saddle must be the same thing as the want of a horse; and to affirm that it is not, is not less absurd than to affirm that the same thing may be and not be at the same time. With such reasoners as these we cannot enter the lists of controversy. They must be left to themselves." Witness ourselves in Stanley vs. Earl, 5 Litt. Rep. 262-3, and our response to the Legislature, p. 19.

By this mode of reasoning upon their 'principia,' they can easily prove that a tract of land is the action in court for it, and that the suit in court, is the land itself; that a suit for goods taken and carried away are the goods, and that the goods are the suits; one and the same identically. That cause is the effect and the effect the cause.

It would seem as if inconsistency was a prerogative belonging to these judges. After having decided before Lapsley and Brashear, that limitation operates upon the remedy not upon the right, in the cases before quoted, and having in Stanley and Earl, and in their response, p. 19, endeavored to prove right and remedy the same thing; they have not progressed through two additional pages of their response, before they abandon this sameness of right and remedy, and ask "who denies that there is a difference perceptible by a common capacity," response p. 21. But in Stanley vs. Earl, 5 Litt. Rep. 262, they say, "and what notions of identity must they entertain who at the same time, they tell us that it may be truly and justly said, that the

Legislature gave one. 'Again in Graves vs. Graves' Ex'rs. 2 Bibb 268, drawn also by Chief Justice Boyle, he has furnished another case, where a right existed in Virginia, where the remedy was barred in Virginia by the long residence of both parties there, but where upon the removal of the defendants into this state, the right existed against him, and the suit was maintained here, because the statute of limitation of Virginia, did not destroy 'the right, but withholds the remedy.' Again, in 1823, in Butler vs. Butler, 4 Litt. Rep. 203, Judges Boyle, Owsley and Mills said, "it is the province of a court of equity to afford remedy, where conscience and law acknowledges a right but knows no remedy." In the petition for a rehearing in the case of Blair vs. Williams, 4 Litt. Rep. p. 99, and following, their attention was called to the cases of the Commonwealth vs. McGowan in 1815, 4 Bibb 62; of Grubbs vs. Harris in 1809, 1 Bibb 567; Rearden vs. Searcy's heirs in 1710, 2 Bibb 202; Dixon's Executors vs. Ramsey's Executors, 3 Cranch 319; Nash vs. Tupper, 1 New York Term Reports, 402; Lodge vs. Phelps, 1 Johnson's New York cases p. 140; Iearson vs. Dwight, 2 Massachusetts Reports 83; to Huber, and the translation of him 3 Dallas 370 to 373; in a note, Smith Spino-la 2 Johns. Reports 108; Day's edition of Co. Litt. Vol. 3, note 44; Ord. on Usury, p. 32; and Crowning, shield vs. Sturges, 4 Wheat 200, to shew the distinction between the right and the remedy. In this latter case, the Supreme Court said, that "the distinction between the obligation of a contract, and the remedy given by the Legislature to enforce that obligation, has been taken at the bar, and it exists in the nature of things. Without impairing the obligation of the contracts, the remedy may certainly be modified as the wisdom of the nation may direct. Notwithstanding all these cases, notwithstanding Judge Boyle himself, in the case of Graves vs. Graves' Executors, 2 Bibb 209, had quoted Kaims' principles of equity, p. 567, and Nash vs. Tupper 1 New York term rep 402; yet these judges, in Blair vs. Williams, asserted the identity of right and remedy, all these cases notwithstanding, by overruling the petition, and repeat this assertion in 1824, Stanley vs. Earl, 5 Litt. 262; and quote a passage from Bacon and Blackstone, to prove the identity of right and remedy. It would have been well for litigants and the whole community, if these were the first cases in which these judges have stuck in the bark, and mistaken the sense of their law books. Bacon and Blackstone in the passage quoted are speaking of courts and action, and are explaining in what courts 'and in what cases an action will lie, and for whom and against whom.' And under this title, Bacon uses the expression which is quoted by the judges to prove the identity of right and remedy. The words are these "It is clear, that for all injuries done to a man's person, reputation or property, he shall have an action, and for every right he is to have a remedy; for want of right and want of remedy are the same thing." Bac Ab vol 1 actions in general (B) p. 28. This is the passage by which all the solemn decisions of courts in England and in the United States is argued, and adjudged cases, as in the case of Blair vs. Williams, and Lapsley vs. Brashear, and from a lecture to students. Bacon did not mean to assert the identity of right and remedy but that this 'same' thing which resulted from want of right and want of remedy, was a denial of action in court. In the next sentence after the one quoted by the judges, he says, "where a man has several remedies for the same right or injury, he may choose which he pleases. Where the law has not denied the right, nor denied the remedy, an action will lie. If the law has denied the right or denied the remedy, an action will not lie. The law has denied the right to take bond for money won by gaming; if the plaintiff sues upon such a bond, the appropriate remedy by action of debt, his action will not lie because the law has denied his right. So if the plaintiff for assumpsit upon a valid consideration, sues the appropriate action, but after the statute of limitations has denied the remedy, the plea of the statute withholds the remedy, and the action will not lie. So that 'the want of right and the want of remedy are the same thing.' What same thing? The failure of the action in court. The authors mean that they come to the same end. Where the right is denied, or where the remedy is denied by law, an action will not lie.

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want of right and the want of remedy are the same thing," affirm that the want of remedy and the want of right are not the same thing!

What say you Messrs. Boyle, Owsley and Mills. Can there be a right without a remedy? Is a right and remedy the same thing? Answer: "Often we have said not twice we have said yes; but with those who deny our principia, that no and yes are the same, that different things are the same thing, we will not enter the lists of controversy. Such reasoners must be left to themselves."

By their own opinions these judges are condemned. Out of their own mouths they are convicted. What remedy have they for their contradictions? What for their false reasoning and absurd conclusions? What right have they to complain that the people are tired of such judges, and have left such reasoners to themselves?

HAMPDEN SIDNEY.

From the Louisville Public Advertiser.

JUDGE PECK OF MISSOURI.
This gentleman, as Judge of the District Court of the United States, for the District of Missouri, has recently been guilty of an act, so oppressive and unauthorized, that we deem it proper not to suffer it to pass unnoticed.

It appears that the decision of Judge Peck, in the case of the heirs of Antoine Souland vs the United States, was published with the consent, or by the order of the Judge, in the Missouri Republican, of the 30th March last, and that a writer over the signature of "A Citizen," who believed the decision or decree to be erroneous, in various assumptions of fact, as well as several legal points, undertook in a stile perfectly calm and respectful, to point out those errors. The article signed "A Citizen," was published in the Missouri Advocate, of the 8th April and out of "terra time." On the 16th April, being the first day of the session of the District Court, in St. Louis, a rule was served on the editor of the Advocate, by the deputy Marshall, requiring him to shew cause, on the following day at eleven o'clock, "why an attachment should not issue against him for a contempt of the court, in publishing the said false statement, tending to bring odium on the court," &c. The editor appeared by his counsel, and very properly contended.

"That the judge had no jurisdiction of the matter, as a contempt.

"That in point of fact (admitting the jurisdiction) the publication of the article was not a contempt, inasmuch as the article itself was a correct exposition of the positions, (be they erroneous or correct) therein ascribed to the judge, and the language and tone of it perfectly decorous."

The rectitude of these positions were denied, and the jurisdiction asserted by the Judge, and the editor was detained in custody, until, with the consent of the writer of "A Citizen," he gave up his name, on oath to the Judge Mr. Foreman was then discharged, and a rule was made out against Mr. Luke E. Lawless, (whose name had been given up by the Editor,) requiring him to appear forthwith, "to shew cause why an attachment should not be issued against him, for the false and malicious statements in the said publication contained,"—and, "why he should not be suspended, from practising in this court, as an attorney and counsellor at law, for the said contempt and evil intent."

On his appearance before the court, Mr. Lawless was most graciously informed, "that it was his privilege to answer interrogatories which would be put to him at his request." He expressed his unwillingness to beg his honor to interrogate him, as well as his determination, not to answer such questions as might be propounded to him.

Mr. Lawless "then denied the jurisdiction of the court, to punish in such a case, as for a contempt, either by fine or imprisonment, and still less by suspension from practice." He also averred that the article signed "A Citizen," was not contemptuous; and that it was a fair statement of the doctrines assumed by the court in the final decree in question.

In his honor, Judge Peck, sitting in what may be properly termed his own case, then took it for granted, that Mr. Lawless was guilty of publishing false and malicious statements, with evil intent, &c. declared the rule absolute, and made the following order.

U. States, vs L. B. Lawless.—The defendant in this case having refused to answer the interrogatories, and having persisted in the contempt, it is ordered adjudged and considered, that the said defendant be committed to prison for twenty-four hours, and be suspended from practising as an attorney or counsellor at law in this court for eighteen calendar months from this date." Mr. Lawless was accordingly committed to jail, but was released the same evening under a writ of *habeas corpus*, issued by the Judge (Stuart.) of the St. Louis circuit court,—because, "on examining the order of commitment, it was found to be a nullity, having neither the seal nor the signature" of Judge Peck.

We have perused the article signed "A Citizen" with attention, and the account of the proceedings of Judge Peck, with astonishment and indignation. The article written by Mr. Lawless is at once temperate and decorous, and it appears manifest from the face of it, that his only sin was, the effort on his part, to point out, in a succinct and modest manner, what he believed to be the erroneous positions in the decision of the Judge.

The decision, let it be remembered, was published with the consent or by the order of the Judge. The case was finally disposed of in court, and Mr. Lawless was neither guilty of an attempt to bias or intimidate the Judge, nor to affect the opinion of the court in the case referred to. If Mr. Lawless had been guilty of an attempt to argue the case of Souland's heirs vs the United States in a public print, before it was finally determined by the court, and the decree itself converted by the assent or order of the Judge, into a public newspaper article, he might

which are the birth right of the humblest citizen of Virginia.

BUSH WASHINGTON.
Mount Vernon 18th May 1826.

NOTICE.

"The feelings of Mrs. Washington and myself, have been so much wounded by some late occurrences at this place, that I am compelled to give this Public Notice, that permission will not in future be granted to Steam Boat Parties, to enter the Gardens or to walk over the grounds, nor will I consent that Mount Vernon Much less the Lawn, shall be the place at which eating, drinking and dancing parties may assemble.

"It is not my wish by a particular recital of the unpleasant circumstances which have led to this notice, to give offence to any person; but I may be permitted to state generally, as my opinion, that a stranger who had accidentally stopped here upon many of the occasions alluded to, not knowing to whom the place had belonged, would hardly have taken it for the residence of private gentlemen.

"The respect which I owe to the memory of my revered uncle, and that which I claim for myself, forbid my longer submitting to similar indignities. Respectable strangers and others, be their condition in life what it may, who may be led by curiosity to visit this place, will at all times, (Sundays excepted) receive the same attention which has heretofore been uniformly and cheerfully shown such characters.

Signed BUSHROD WASHINGTON
July 4th 1826."

"Sir—The above notice was published in Mr. Snowden's paper and in the National Intelligencer in July 1822; notwithstanding parties have since been brought to this place by some Steam Boats particularly during my absence from home. My object in sending you this letter, is to apprise you of my determination to see the commanders of those Steamboats, in which parties may hereafter be conveyed to Mount Vernon. Your humble servant
BUSHROD WASHINGTON
To—Master of Steamboat—"

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

EDITED BY JOHN BRADFORD.

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 2, 1826.

The address of NATHAN PAYNE Esq. to the voters of Fayette county, published in this day's paper, has so alarmed the enemies to a compromise of the present political controversy that every possible effort is making to counteract its influence. Many of the most respectable farmers in the county, who were opposed to the relief system which had by law a limit, begin to be satisfied that the present state of things is much worse, and to which there is no prescribed limits; they are therefore willing to compromise the question in any constitutional way that a majority of the Legislature may agree on.

BEAUCHAMP.

To answer the numerous enquiries on the subject of Beauchamp's confessions, we copy the following from the Argus of Wednesday last.

Many rumors are about as to Beauchamp's confessions. Few of them, we believe, are entitled to confidence. It is certain, however, that he has confessed the crime; that he gave directions where the knife, with which it was executed, might be found; and that on enquiry, it was ascertained that a knife precisely answering his description had been found at the spot where he said he had concealed it. It is a small old fashioned butler knife, ground sharp on the back, with a large silver handle, two from the point. It was found in a lot occupied by Mr. Wade, where Beauchamp had buried it. He alleged also, that he had concealed the corner of the handkerchief near the same spot and could find it. On Sunday last he was taken out of jail and went with a number of persons for that purpose, but did not succeed. The ground where the knife and, as he stated, the corner of the handkerchief, were concealed, had been spaded up. He pointed to within six inches of the spot where the knife was found, as the place where he concealed it, and he had chewed up the corner of the handkerchief into a wad, dug a hole with the knife, buried it, and then buried the knife close by it.

We do not deem it proper to embody in this paper any of the thousand rumors we have heard relative to his further confessions. A pamphlet, we are told, is in preparation and will be immediately published, in which the public will see his own account of the affair.

Mr. Kendal has commenced publishing in the Argus, the substance of the testimony given in Beauchamp's trial: As we have no doubt that such of our subscribers as do not read the Argus will be pleased with an opportunity of reading the testimony, we shall copy it into the Gazette.

By this day's Mail we have received accounts from London to the 20th and from Paris to the 15th, ult. from which it appears that on the 20th March Missolonghi was taken by the Turks by storm. The majority of the garrison was killed and the place in ruins before it surrendered. The Governor of the citadel blew it up with 2000 Turks. Upwards of 4000 Greeks were destroyed. During the conflict the streets were choked with the dead and wounded, whilst the blood was running in streams.

CONGRESS.

Congress adjourned on Monday, the 23d inst. Several members have already passed this place, for their homes. The session has been a long one and but few measures of national interest have been adopted. The Judiciary bill was lost by the disagreement of the two houses. [MAYVILLE EAGLE.]

COMMUNICATED.

To the Voters of Fayette County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS.

Having yielded to the expressed wishes of a portion of you in consenting to become a candidate at the approaching election to represent you in the popular branch of the Legislature of this state, it may be expected and cannot appear improper, to give you a brief outline of my sentiments upon the great question that is now agitating our country. It will not be expected, nor can it be necessary, that I should go into a detail of the causes and circumstances that have tended to involve the country in its present unhappy condition.

"They are memorably impressed upon the mind and are well understood by a large portion of the community, and I, unused as I am to public speaking or writing, cannot hope to throw any new light upon the subject, or to advance any thing particularly interesting thereon, and shall not attempt it.

Divided and warmly arrayed as parties are against each other, there is one feeling which we ought, and patriots will unite upon. That is in deploring the zeal, intemperance and animosity, that have but too strongly marked the course of

the leaders of parties on both sides of the question, and it is still more to be lamented that these discordant feelings have but too generally diffused themselves throughout every circle of society, and in their baneful efforts marring the intercourse of those who should be the best friends.

We should endeavour, and there appears to me no insuperable barrier to our uniting upon those means that are calculated to restore harmony, give quiet to an agitated country, and revive a long lost confidence. The first step toward this desirable attainment, seems to me to require every man who has taken a warm side in the controversy, to enquire at the bar of his own conscience whether he has not been too intolerant in his feelings against those who have thought differently from him.

The next step would seem to be a preparation of feeling to concede minor points, and mere considerations of questionable expediency, to the decided wishes of others. Constitutional principles should be held sacred, and our well matured opinions thereon inviolably maintained.

But the ground upon which we might unite is sufficiently broad, without invading the estimation of the most scrupulous, one single constitutional principle.

About three fifths of the voters of the state at the last election, as I conceive, decided that what is termed "the reorganizing act" intending to turn the incumbents of what is now called the old Court of Appeals, out of office, was a violation of the constitution and is consequently null and void. This has been undeviatingly and is still my opinion. Hence is demanded the unequivocal repeal of that act. Those who have believed that the act did not violate the constitution, can have no constitutional scruples against its repeal, and a spirit of conciliation in my conception demands at their hands, a concurrence in the measure.

On the other hand there is no man in the country whose constitutional scruples are so hair-splint, that he could conceive that it would be a violation of the constitution for the old court to resign. And may we not say to them that the love of country, that delights in its tranquility and prosperity and forbids an obstinate opposition of individual will to the wishes of a majority, demands that measure at their hands? And have not those wishes been sufficiently indicated to them by the result of the two elections preceding the last? Common modesty and self respect, suggest the propriety of a man's retiring when his services are no longer approved. And in a government based as ours is, on the will of the people, no patriot will cling to an office when he is convinced that a majority of those on whom his official acts are to operate, wish him to vacate his office, provided he can do it without exposing the government to greater danger, and this it is the province of the people to pronounce upon, and which I think they have decided at the two elections alluded to.

Let not the common place objection, that the governor cannot be trusted, to make the nominations defeat the measure; it is not only practical but entirely easy for the representatives of the people and the judges of the old court to guard against an imposition of the kind, if the governor were base enough to attempt to practice it. The propriety of having a court composed in whole or in part of other men, presents itself from the conviction, (judging human nature from what we know of it) that the present judges of the old Court of Appeals are ill prepared in feeling, to dispose impartial justice where the contest is between the warm partisans of the new and old courts; zealous support or warm opposition gives an imperceptible bias to the mind, and would in all probability find its way into judicial decisions, that we all unite in admitting should be unprejudiced.

Misconception, or a worse feeling, has ascribed to me the character of a turn coat, and that I have become what is termed a relief man.

I deny the imputation, and leave it to the consciences of those who make the charge to say, whether any thing herein contained justifies such an insinuation, and whether my uniform deportment and expressions, do not pronounce the charge an unwarrantable slander. In the commencement I have said that I have yielded to the expressed wishes of a portion of my countrymen in becoming a candidate; let it not be inferred that I feel an indifference toward the office to which I aspire.

This indication of good will and confidence toward me is gratefully felt. Though a distrust of my qualifications for the highly important and responsible business of legislation, produces an almost insurmountable hesitancy.

Should I receive the elective support of a majority of my countrymen, strict attention to the duties of the station and a zeal for the best interest of our common country are all that I can promise.

Respectfully your obedient servant,
NATHAN PAYNE.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Volcanic Lake—The 51st number of the North American Review contains an interesting review of a book recently published at Boston entitled "Journal of a tour around Hawaii, the largest of the Sandwich Islands," from which we extract the following extraordinary description.

Among the most extraordinary phenomena on the island of Hawaii, is the great crater, of Kilauea, situated about twenty miles from the sea shore in the interior. It is thus described in the Journal:

"Immediately before us yawned an immense gulph, in the form of a crescent, upwards of two miles in length, and about a mile across, and apparently eight hundred feet deep. The bottom was filled with lava, and the south-west and northern parts of it were one vast flood of liquid fire, in a state of terrific ebullition, rolling to and fro its 'fire surge' and flaming billows. Fifty one craters, of varied form and size, rose like so many conical islands, from the surface of the burning lake. Twenty-two constantly emitting columns of gray smoke, or pyramids of brilliant flame, and many of them at the same time, vomited from their ignited mouths streams of off-road lava, which rolled in blazing torrents down their black indented sides, into the boiling mass below.

"The sides of the gulph before us were perpendicular, for about four hundred feet; when there was a wide horizontal ledge of solid black lava of irregular breadth, but extending completely round. Beneath this black ledge, the sides sloped towards the centre, which was as

nearly as we could judge, three hundred or four hundred feet lower. It was evident that the crater had been filled with liquid lava up to this black ledge, and had, by some subterranean canal emptied itself into the sea, or inundated the low land on the shore. The gray and in some places apparently calcined, sides of the greater crater before us before us; the fissures, which intersected the surface of the plain, on which we were standing; the long banks of sulphur on the opposite side; the numerous columns of vapor and smoke, that rose at the north end of the plain, together with the ridge of steep rocks, by which it was surrounded, rising probably, in some places four hundred feet in perpendicular height, presented an immense volcanic panorama, the effect of which was greatly augmented by the constant roaring of the vast furnaces below."

"Between nine and ten, the dark clouds and heavy fog, that since the setting of the sun, had hung over the volcano, gradually cleared away, and the fires of Kilauea, darting their fierce light athwart the midnight gloom, unfolded a sight terrible and sublime beyond all we had yet seen.

"The agitated mass of liquid lava, like a flood of melted metal, raged with tumultuous whirl. The lively flame that danced over its undulating surface, tinged with sulphureous blue, or glowing with mineral red, cast a broad glare of dazzling light on the indented sides of the insulated craters whose bellowing mouths, amidst rising flames and eddying streams of fire, shot up, at frequent intervals, with loud detonations, spherical masses of fusing lava, or bright ignited stones.

"The dark, bold outline of the perpendicular and jutting rocks around, formed a striking contrast with the luminous lake below, whose vivid rays thrown on the rugged promontories, and reflected by the overhanging clouds, combined to complete the awful grandeur of the imposing scene."

It is a striking feature of this volcano, that it does not spring out of a mountain, or hill, as is the case we believe in all other parts of the world but is seated in a comparatively plain country, or rather at the base of the stupendous mountain Mount Roa. It never overflows its margin, like other volcanoes, but the lava seeks a subterranean passage, bursting out occasionally at a distance from the crater, and finding its way to the lower country, and even to the sea. The dimensions of this enormous gulph have been more accurately ascertained by Mr. Goodrich and Mr. Chamberlain, who have made a recent visit to it. By actual measurement they found the upper edge of the Crater to be seven and a half miles in circumference; and at the depth of five hundred feet, they satisfied themselves that its circumference was at least five and a half miles. They judged the depth to be one thousand feet.

MARRIED, in Woodford county on Thursday the 25th of May, by the Rev. Mr. Creath; Mr. J. H. Bass, late of Missouri to Miss Ann C. Haggins daughter of James Haggins Esq.—On the same evening Mr. Albert Crea h to Miss Susan Haggins.

In this place on Tuesday evening 3rd of May by the Rev. G. H. Chapman, Mr. Lewis A. Thompson to Miss Margaret H. Ashton both of Lexington.

In Jessamine county on Thursday May 18th by the Rev. E. Waller, Mr. John W. Smith to Miss Nancy Vawter.

DIED in Lexington on the 1st inst Mr. William Humphreys, son of Charles Humphreys Esq aged about 19 years.

Same day at Fayette county near Lexington, Mrs. Rebecca Pollock, consort of William Pollock Esq.

On the evening of the 31st ult. Mr. Adam Winn of Fayette county, was drowned in the Kentucky river at the mouth of Elk creek.

A. W. COTTEN,
COMMISSION AGENT,
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS TERRITORY.
REFER TO
THOS SMITH & Co. New York.
RICHARD B. BAIGER, Pittsburgh, Penn.
ROBT M. DAWSON, Wellsburg, Va.
JOHN & THOMAS SIMPSON, Florence, Ala.
ROBERT LAWRENCE & Co. Memphis, T.
BENJ. F. WEST & C. H. MALONE, N Orleans.
KIRKMAN & ERWIN, & H. ERWIN Nashville, T.
M. ANDREWS, Steubenville, Ohio.
D. MILLER & Co. Mouth of White River, A. T.
JOHN MC LAIN & JOS. HENDERSON, Little Rock Ark. Ter
Little Rock, May 2, 1826—22-3m.

NOTICE.
All persons are hereby cautioned against dealing for or taking an assignment on a note given by me for the payment of a note for five hundred and nine dollars to Jacob Houser, as I am determined not to pay said note. I do not recollect the date of the note or when it becomes due, but it is the only note given by me to said Houser.
GEORGE MASON.
June 1st 1826—22-3t.

Taken up,
BY John West living at the intersection of the strouds and Limestone roads near Lexington two BAY MARES the one with a star and snip, both hind feet white, about 15 hands high 4 years old some saddle spots, no other marks or brands perceivable, appraised by Francis Preston and John Payne to be worth 45 dollars in gold or silver.

THE other a blood bay no white except saddle spots fifteen hands high about 12 or 13 years old, chest fallen, no other marks or brands perceivable, appraised by the same men to be worth 50 dollars in gold or silver. Done before me this 6th day of April 1826.

W. WEST, J. P.
Copy att. JAMES C. BOGGS, d c f c c.
{ Recorded April 22—3t
{ 17th 1826 }

Brushes, Soap, and Glue,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at my shop on Main Cross street Lexington, where CASH will be given for Soap Grease.
SAM. COOLIDGE.
20—tf.

J. WINN,
HAS just received by the Steam boats from WASHINGTON and GENERAL WAYNE, from New Orleans, a large supply of
GROCERIES;
Among which are the following viz
30 Hoghead and 40 barrel superior brown sugar,
20 barrel Mocha-seco—To Land and Lump Sugar,
400 barrel No 2 and 3 Portsmouth Hacked,
500 lbs best green Havana Coffee,
Gunpowder, Imperial and Young Hyson Teas,
Indigo, Copers, Rosin, Almonds, Cloves, Cassia,
Pimento, Nutmegs and Peper,
Best No 1 Chechoate,
A few casks best Cogniac Brandy,
Tallow and nails in kegs,
Queensware by the crate,
All of which are offered at reduced prices whole sale or retail near door to the Post Office, Main street Lexington.
May, 19, 1826—20-tf.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Lexington, are hereby informed, that the Board of Directors have ordered a dividend out of the surplus fund of 3 per cent on the amount originally paid on their stock. To pay which I will attend at the office of the Bank of the Commonwealth in Lexington, every Saturday for 6 weeks from this date.
M. T. SCOTT, Cash'r.

May 8, 1826—19-4t

Lexington Library.

THE SHAREHOLDERS OF LEXINGTON LIBRARY will please to observe that their annual meeting for the election of 13 Directors, and other purposes, will be held at the Library on the first Saturday in next month. The meeting should convene at 10 o'clock A. M.
JAMES LOGUE, Sec. & Lib.

May 24, 1826—21-3t.

Commissioner's Sale

ON Monday the 19th day of June next will be sold at public sale to the highest bidder, on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser to give bond and approved security with interest from the day of sale; One lot of ground on the north-west side of Rose street adjoining the lot of Mr. Hutchins on Main street, Lexington, and a fractional part of a lot on the south-east side of Rose street, it being the property of Samuel Vanpelit deceased. This sale is made in pursuance of a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court in Chancery at their February term 1826.
THOMAS NELSON, Commissioner.

Lexington, May 26 1826—21-4tds.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DOCTOR BEST respectfully tenders his professional services, in the various branches of the profession, to the citizens of Lexington and Fayette county. His office and residence are in Main street between the Grand Masonic Hall and St John's Chapel.

N. B. A few Medical students can be accommodated with board and lodging.
April 6, 1826—14-tf.

JAMES M. PIKE'S

Official Prize List of the eighth day's Drawing OF THE

Grand Masonic Hall Lottery,

Which took place in the GRAND HALL, on Monday the 1st inst. (7) Numbers with no amount against them are PRIZES of ten dollars each.

20	1247	2256	15	3388	5373
40	15	1315	299	3417	4402
54	359	2307	440	411	
56	14	4	376	467	422
154	20	433	383	3507	444
167	500	440	385	15	522
175	404	387	543	5510	
195	470	2408	549	534	
207	494	20	4	561	580
233	497	433	3608	597	
241	498	441	618	4607	
246	1505	444	15	633	615
323	522	458	15	661	20
338	529	493	3700	15	691
348	537	15	2522	708	698
382	15	549	549	716	50
469	569	555	720	744	
476	580	2616	745	774	
559	15	594	654	771	795
601	15	1621	2714	3824	4024
637	628	743	830	20	846
651	675	725	843	160	880
692	676	756	3912	891	15
765	1756	2816	15	950	4906
860	20	1031	836	15	971
916	20	886	857	980	50
962	1000	895	861	20	4004
964	1969	3023	32	15	5150
965	995	100	76	33	141
976	15	20	1	3111	20
1065	8	100	123	55	160
69	86	441	86	168	
81	2107	3236	4118	174	
86	157	267	125	183	
1104	168	281	50	153	5400
113	2203	3342	4223	20	210
116	205	15	356	226	225
163	2080	361	275	238	
182	219	370	4205	(2167)	
1240	15	257	396	325	(4463)

NINTH DAYS DRAWING.—Monday, May 8.

27	1039	2053	3133	4310	
30	55	74	163	355	
45	71	77	174	4506	
48	94	94	3261	518	
98	1101	2106	269	50	543
112	125	142	269	571	
119	143	159	295	589	
123	15	173	159	3341	4601
125	196	173	361	821	
162	15	1212	188	363	640
239	217	2239	3407	664	
266	230	259	444	680	
275	261	271	449	682	
277	284	2318	450	690	
291	1330	378	492	4727	
345	331	381	3518	786	
351	345	20	394	547	790
411	353	2448	596	4870	
414	1402	440	3602	20	878
426	15	4	455	603	883
441	50	473	466	657	886
444	1534	457	682	100	5001
467	1005	2508	689	14	
498	644	20	514	3702	15
497	660	519	718	59	
648	1704	20	679	729	66
688	753	565	757	68	
741	781	588	50	794	79
746	791	2628	15	3168	5120
766	1816	500	2702	50	616
772	827	706	873	121	
777	836	753	894	162	
788	877	757	3932	181	
832	1962	20	773	4037	5393
838	935	775	66	204	
873	944	783	15	91	237
874	972	2104	4187	247	
886	981	853	15	4258	260
932	994	2940	231	272	
973	2027	984	4300	284	

ALL AGENTS

Are required to close sales, and send in UN-SOLD TICKETS & NETT PROCEEDS, in twenty days from this date WITHOUT FURTHER ADVICE—and those persons having purchased Tickets upon the INSURANCE PRINCIPLE, must close their contracts immediately.

The 10th and last day's drawing will be made as soon as possible—but in consequence of its requiring some time to close accounts with Agents abroad and make disposition of unsold tickets in hands, the public must not expect it will take place under 60 or 80 days. Undrawn Tickets are now worth 15 DOLLARS each—but there being at great number in hand unsold, the price will not be advanced immediately. They can still be obtained for TEN DOLLARS, and shares in proportion, notwithstanding the wheels have gained rising 10,000 Dollars.

The 11th class will shortly be announced.
J. M. PIKE, Manager.



POET'S CORNER.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

KENTUCKY.

What land is thus encompass'd round—
North, the Ohio river's bound;
And Tennessee its Southern bound;
Eastward, Virginia's well known ground,
And Westward, Illinois is found?
Kentucky.

What land is that where men are free,
And highly prize their liberty,
Where poor and rich should equally
Watch o'er its future destiny;
Where scientific men we see,
And some are proud to disagree?
Kentucky.

What land is that where Judges thrive,
And claim their Judgeships while they live;
Where some the rich to err will give,
For error's right as they believe;
Where they the people gull, deceive,
Too late they find that out, to grieve!
Kentucky.

What land is that where there are men,
With noble blood in every vein,
With heads most wise and noble mein,
Whose hearts all fraud and guile condemn;
Who charitably would explain
The Constitution unto men,
And spare the toil of thought to them?
Kentucky.

What land is that where there are some,
Who talk, that should have been born dumb;
If arbitrary sages grum,
Think for them, they should have no tongue,
They want but hands to fire a gun,
And ears to hear the beat of drum!
Kentucky.

What land is that with fertile soil,
Which pays the labourer for his toil;
Where mighty men would round its soil,
Fetters from which the free recoil;
Where discord fierce men's minds embroil,
Because they won't submit to B***?
Kentucky.

What land is that whose history
Condemns our Constitution free;
Whose author with disgust does see
The rich and poor rule equally;
Where all the rabble rule says he
Claim with the rich equality?
Kentucky.

What land is that (twice dearly bought),
Where there are men who bravely fought,
As freedom's sage, a sage has thought,
As freedom's rank not, nor ought;
Where men the land for refuge sought
Nor right of suffrage with them brought;
Where land should rule us, as we're taught,
An hundred acres to a vote!
Kentucky.

What land is that where compromise,
A giant seems of monstrous size,
In some great people's Lynx-like eyes,
Where it's applauded to the skies
By such as peace and quiet prize;
Where other means can none devise
The Olive Branch of peace to raise!
Kentucky.

OSCAR.

* A late published history of Kentucky.

AMUSING.

From the Louisiana Advertiser.

OR THAT MY ENEMY WOULD—

TAKE A NEWSPAPER.

"John! O John—do you hear? run to neighbor Liberal's and ask him if he will oblige me with the loan of a morning's paper a few minutes just to look at the ship news and advertisements."

"That's just what I said yesterday morning, daddy, when I went to borrow the paper, and you know you kept it two hours, and he was obliged to send for it."

"Well then say something else to him, John do you hear, John? and give my compliments John, do you hear?"

"Yes daddy" (exit and returns.)

"Well John have you got the paper?"

"No daddy neighbor Liberal's walking about the room waiting for Mr. Newsomger to finish reading the Louisiana Advertiser, or Mr. Longwind to drop the Gazette which he has got almost asleep over."

"But is not the Argus and Mercantile Advertiser come?"

"Yes daddy, but Mr. Neitherside is laughing over that funny piece he told you he was going to have published in the "Mirror" and I believe he has read it twenty times over."

"This is provoking I wonder why they don't take the papers themselves and not be troubling their neighbors?"

"Why don't you take a paper daddy?"

"Why—why—if I did I never could get a chance to see it. An impertinent set of spongers!—go again John. There must be some one out of the four liberated, and I know it will give neighbor Liberal pleasure to gratify me only for a moment."

"Well John what success?"

"Can't get a paper daddy, Mr. Liberal has got the paper away from Mr. Scribbler, and Mr. Doltite is looking over his shoulder while he reads it, and he'll want it next."

"This is beyond all bearing; it is now 7 o'clock and I suppose I must wait till after breakfast before I can get the news and who the d—l (in a violent passion) would give a soumarkee to read a Newspaper after breakfast. Do you hear John go again John, and wait till one or other of the papers is out of the hand of those infernal gormandising monopolizers, and be sure to catch it, John and then tell Mr. Liberal that I will return it instantly; do you hear, John?"

"Yes, daddy" (Exit—enter Shallow)

"Good morning Mr. Engernoo—any thing new?"

"Now! fire and faggots I have sent a dozen of times to Liberal there, to request the loan of his paper only for a moment and he has the impertinence to refuse me."

"Refuse you?"

"Not exactly refuse me but he permits such fellows as Longwind, Neitherside, Scribbler and Newsomger, to pore over them for hours, not only thro' a mistaken courtesy, depriving himself but his neighbors, from getting early intelligence of what is passing in the world."

"Oh goodness!—be they reading 'em now?"

"Yes" (sighing)

"Well that's abominable! why don't you take a newspaper yourself?"

"Why don't you take one? you are always enquiring after 'noos' as you call it."

"Why I did take one but the printer's don't leave it at my house any more, 'cause I hacketed about the price, and wouldn't pay him."

"That's a good reason for the printer, if it is none for you. Well John did you get the paper?"

"No daddy, just as Mr. Neitherside was done in come Mr. Hocket and Mr. Knabit, and I come back."

"Confound my ill luck—go back do you hear? and ask Mr. Liberal if he will be kind enough—do you hear?—kind enough to lend me any northern paper he may have, or if he has not one ask him to lend you yesterday's paper again, or the day before, or the day before that, or last Saturdays; or do you hear? any of the last week's papers, do you hear?"

"Yes daddy."

"I am determined on going right away and subscribe for a newspaper; I will not be so pestered with the trouble of borrowing from unaccommodating neighbors."

"You are right Mr. Engernoo, the printers only ax five dollars right down & then you have a whole year to pay 'tother five dollars in, and then you can dispute the bill and they will send the newspaper three months after that afore it is settled—them folks that brings the paper always throws it into a house what had taken it, never thinking the subscriber is done over."

"Here comes John—well John, have you got the paper?" "No daddy the neighbors borrowed all the old papers, and Miss Parrot sent to get the morning papers as soon as they were done with."

"The devil she did—then I may hang up my fiddle 'till sundown, for when she begins to read 'tis from alpha to omega. Give me my hat John do you hear?—Never mind breakfast neighbor Shallow will you accompany me to the printing office? I will subscribe immediately: five dollars did you say? I would give twenty five before I would suffer such impertinence. If I lend my paper I wish I may be—"

JAMES B. JANUARY.

PRESENTS his compliments to his clients and informs them, that during his temporary absence, their business in Fayette circuit court will be attended to by Richard H. Chinn, Esq. Col. Leslie Combs and Col. Thomas M. Hickey, and in the Jessamine circuit court by Maj. James Shannon and Capt. Levi L. Todd.
Lexington Jan 27th, 1826—4—tf.

JAMES SHANNON, Late of Wheeling, Va.

WILL practice law in the Circuit and County Court of Fayette, and the Circuit Courts of Bourbon and Jessamine. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. His office is on Short Street.
Lex. Dec. 20, 1824—25—tf.

Journeymen Blacksmiths.

I will give liberal wages to a few journeymen, well acquainted with the Blacksmith's business, and who can come well recommended.
JOHN EADS.

Lexington March 24, 1825—12—tf

FIFTY DOLLAR REWARD.

STRAYED or Stolen from the Stable of Daniel B. Price in Nicholasville on the night of the 27th inst. a sorrel horse, four years old this Spring, fifteen and a half hands high, hind feet white with some red spots around the edge of the hoof, a spot one or two inches round mixed with white and red hairs behind the withers, on the left side produced by the Saddle, a few white hairs above or near the curl in the forehead, a very small white spot on the right side of the rump a scar on the left side about the middle of the body which has the appearance of a burn, (the three last mentioned marks only discoverable when tolerably close noticed) the hair a little worn off, of the side by the saddle skirts, no other marks recollected.—

I will give the above reward for the horse and detection and conviction of the thief or twenty dollars or the horse if found out of Jessamine County, if found in the county a reasonable reward—the horse was raised on the farm of John Price Clarke county, and if at liberty it is probable he will make his course to that place.
JEFFERSON PRICE.

Nicholasville March 29 1826—13—tf

Morocco Manufactory.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above business in Lexington on Main Street; and from a long experience in one of the principal cities in Europe, and the United States also; he flatters himself he will produce articles in his line equal to any in the Union suitable for Shoe Makers, Hatters, Coach Makers, Saddlers and Book Binders which he will sell twenty per cent less than imported skins. This he hopes will induce the consumers in the Western Country to give a preference to their own manufactory.

N. B. A constant supply of hatters WOOL on hand.
PATRICK GEOHEGAN.
January 13th, 1825—2—tf

LEXINGTON DYE-HOUSE.

THE subscriber has lately removed from his old stand on Main Street, to the large stone house formerly occupied by Mr. W. Tod, on Water St between the Lower and Upper market Houses; where SILKS, CRAPES, CLOTHS, &c. &c. will be dyed in various colors and finished equal to any in America or Europe, and warranted durable. All kinds of GARMENTS will be SCOURED AND DRESSED in the best manner, and at the shortest notice. Having had long experience in this business, he doubts not, his efforts to please his customers, will prove satisfactory.
WILLIAM CAHILL.

Lexington April 6. 1826—14—tf.

NEW GOODS.

PURCHASERS AND ROBINSON have just received their Spring Goods, consisting of a very general assortment of MERCHANDIZE.

They invite their friends to give them a call and pledge themselves to sell on as good terms as any in Lexington.
May 2d 1826—18—tf

LAW NOTICE.

James Clarke and D. M. Woodson,

HAVE united in the practice of the Law in the Woodford circuit and county courts. Business entrusted to their care will be punctually attended to. Their office is in Versailles, where one of them may be always found. They will also practice in the Jessamine courts.
May 2nd 1826—18—tf.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Foster & Varnum is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment to H. Foster who is authorized to settle the same. All persons having claims will present them for settlement.
HUGH FOSTER.
Lexington, May 1, 1825—18—tf. JOHN VARNUM.

HUGH FOSTER continues business as usual in his old stand and has on hand for sale some of Austins best CLOTHS and CASSIMERS low for cash.

LEXINGTON HOPE FOUNDRY.

Richard Henry

HAS commenced the above business in all its branches, opposite the upper end of the Upper Market, where he is ready to make all kinds of

Brass & Iron Castings

On the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. CASH will be given for OLD COPPER, BRASS, and FEWTER.
Lexington, Oct 14, 1825—41—1y

For Sale, 145 ACRES OF FIRST RATE LAND.

One mile and a half from Lexington on the Frankfort road, nearly one half is timbered land, the balance is in a good state of cultivation: a frame house and Orchard, and one of the best springs in Fayette county, and an indisputable title. The above land being the property of William L. McConnell dec'd, and is now offered for sale low for CASH by the heirs of said dec'd. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Lexington, and the terms will be made known by him and the land shown, &c.
GEORGE ROBINSON.
Lex. April 1, 1824—14—tf.

PORTER'S INN.

R. W. Porter,

MAKES the liberty of informing the public that he has removed to LEXINGTON and has opened a House of Entertainment at the stand formerly occupied by CHAS. WICKLIFFE Esq.—The house has been handsomely repaired and is not inferior to any for accommodation in the Western Country.

A new Stable will soon be erected and will be provided with every thing necessary. He hopes by his attention to the business to deserve the patronage of the Public.

The Eagle at Maysville, the Mount Sterling Whig, the Flemingsburgh Star, the Farmers Chronicle Richmond, Weekly Messenger Russellville, Western Citizen Paris, Argus Frankfort, and Louisville Gazette will insert the above 6 months and forward their account for payment.
Lexington Ky. April 21, 1826—16—6m.

OLYMPIAN SPRINGS.

BATH COUNTY, KENTUCKY.

THE subscriber has taken the Olympian Springs, so well known as a favourite watering place, and expects to remain at them for a term of years. He intends to keep a house of

PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT.

For visitors during the watering season, and for travellers at all times. The prices to travellers shall be as cheap as at any other good house of entertainment on the road, and to visitors during the watering season the prices as below stated. To those who may think proper to visit the Olympian Springs during that season, he promises to use his best exertion to please, and hopes none will go away dissatisfied.

TOOS. I. GARRETT.

Prices of Boarding in specie during the Watering Season:
For a Lady and Gentleman per week, \$4 00
Children, do. 2 00
Servant, do. 2 00
Horse, do. 2 00
Man and horse where they do not remain one week, per day 1 25
Any person calling for any thing to eat between meals except the week will be charged extra.

CLAY will have PRACTISING BALLS during the watering season, which it is hoped will add to the pleasures and attractions of the springs.

P. S. A POST OFFICE is established, and the mail will pass once or twice a week at least.

T. I. GARRETT.

April 25—17—3m.

CASTINGS, FOUNDRY, AND

Grocery Store.

Joseph Bruen,

HAS just received the following GOODS, viz: SHOES FOR CHILDREN, pegged and not pegged;

From Philadelphia, a complete assortment of GARDEN SEEDS,

—ALSO—

GROCERIES.

TEA, COFFEE, MUSTARD, PEPPER, INDIGO, SUGAR, ALSPICE, STARCH, CHOCOLATE, HONEY, CHEESE, RAISINS, CINNAMON, SOAP, FIGS, SALTS, CANDLES,

Spanish and Common CIGARS, TOBACCO, Spermaceti OIL for LAMPS, London Madeira, in Bottles, Sherry Wine, Domestic Wine, Cherry Brandy, two kinds, French Brandy, RUM, Old Peach Brandy, Old Whisky, Cordials, in bottles & by the gallon.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, LIQUID BLACKING, In boxes do. RAZOR PASTE.

N. B. For the convenience of many, he keeps Coffee ready roasted (in the Patent Cylinder) also, best Ipper and Spice, ready ground. He hopes that the Coffee thus burnt will prove excellent, and far superior to any other, by those who will try it.

There will be a separate list of his Garden Seeds.

JOSEPH BRUEN.

Lexington, Nov. 23, 1825—43—1f

COTTON.

A FEW Bales of Alabama Cotton of the first pick, for sale—also—fifth proof & Common proof.

WHISKEY.

of first quality, from the Union Mills—on reasonable terms.

JOHN BRAND.

Lex. Nov. 10 1825—45—tf.

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF
SADDLE TREES
WILL be kept at Mr. JOHN BRYAN and Son's Saddlery Shop on Main street, Lexington where saddlers may be supplied at all times.
JACOB BLONSTON.
March 6, 1826—10—tf.

MARNIX VIRDEN,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends in Lexington, as well as visiting strangers, that he has provided himself with
A COMPLETE HACK.

And strong gentle horses, and is now ready to accommodate such as may please to favour him with their custom. He intends driving himself, and from more than four years experience in driving in Lexington, he feels confident that his character as a safe and careful driver has been so well established, as to insure him a full share of public patronage. His residence is on Mill street, near the Lexington Steam Mill, where those who wish his services will please apply.
Lexington, July 29th, 1825—30—tf.

Col. Solomon P. Sharp's Clients,
ARE informed, that his executors have employed DANIEL MAYES, attorney at law, to close the unfinished business of Col Sharp, in the several courts holden in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. Mr. Mayes has taken possession of the room lately occupied by Col. Sharp, in Frankfort, as a law office; and will regularly attend to any business of a professional character that may be confided to him. It is his intention to resign his station as a representative, immediately on the rising of the legislature & to reside in Frankfort.
Dec 16th 1825—50—6m

LAW NOTICE.
J. M. McCalla and J. O. Harrison,
HAVE united in the practice of the law, in the Fayette and Jessamine courts. Their office is kept at the corner of short and upper streets, opposite the public square, in the room lately occupied by Dr Warfield; where one or both may at all times be found.
Lexington Dec 8, 1825—49—tf.

WHEAT.
THE highest price in CASH will be given for good Merchantable
WHEAT
At the ALLUVIAN MILLS in Lexington, where may be always had, Superfine
FLOUR
And excellent CORN MEAL.
JOSEPH BARNETT.
Dec. 16th 1825.—50—tf

RAGS, RAGS.
I WILL give, two and a half cents per lb, for good clean linen and cotton rags delivered at my store, corner of Cheap Side, Lexington.
18—2m G. W. ANDERSON.

Lancasterian Seminary.
THE fourth Session in this Institution will commence on the first Monday in March next.
Tuition fees will be in gold or silver.
WILLIAM DICKINSON Prinl.
February 22 1826—8—tf

The Celebrated Maryland Pony, LITTLE TOM,
STANDS this season at Mr. GEORGE DUNLAP'S, 3 miles east of Lexington on the Boonsborough road, and will be let to mares at the moderate price of Three Dollars specie the single leap; payable in hand, Five Dollars the season payable on the 25th December next, or Four Dollars if paid within the season, and Seven Dollars and fifty Cents to ensure a mare with foal, payable when it is ascertained—Any person parting with a mare before it is known, will be liable for the insurance. The season has commenced and expires the 1st of August. TOM has a number of colts in his vicinity, equal to those of any other horse in point of size and figure and are allowed by judges to have fine bone. For Pedigree see bills.
April 14 1826—15 tf G. & A. DUNLAP.

State of Kentucky, Jessamine Circuit Ct. April term 1826
Thomas S. Smith and others Complainants
AGAINST,
Samuel McD. Moore and Sarah Moore administrators of Andrew Moore dec'd. DEFENDANTS.

IN CHANCERY.
THIS day came the complainants by their counsel and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court. Therefore on motion of the complainants it is ordered that unless the said defts do appear here on or before the first day of the next July Term of this court and answer the Complainants bill the same will be taken for confessed against them; and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper printed in this Commonwealth for two calendar months successively and this cause is continued until the next Term.
A copy test
19—2m DANL B. PRICE, Clk. j. c. c.

CROSS KEYS
THE Subscriber has taken this well known stand on the corner of Main and Spring streets; where he intends keeping a house of

Entertainment,
for those who may favor him with their custom. Having had long experience in this business he hopes his TABLE, BAR, STABLE and WAGON YARD will give general satisfaction.
E. H. HERNDON.
March 13th 1826—11—tf

NEW GOODS.
THE Subscriber is now opening a large and splendid assortment of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, selected by himself, consisting of British, India, French and Domestic, among which
Blue and Black Ectorial Superfine Saxony and London CLOTHS—logran Carpeting—Bolted Cloths, Nos. 3, 5, 6 and 7—Flowered Paper for rooms.
An extensive assortment of Saddle—Groceries—Hardware—China & Liverpool—Wares. All of which will be sold at his usual low rates. To Wholesale purchasers he can offer inducements.
JOHN TILFORD.
No. 49, Main street, Lexington, Ky.
March 12 1826—4t.
P. S. The lovers of good WINE can be supplied with a few Half Barrels on reasonable terms.
J. T.

JOHN M. HEWETT,
TRUSS MAKER;
(SHORT ST. NEAR THE WASHINGTON HOTEL.)
IS now manufacturing and keeps constantly on hand TRUSSES for all kinds of ruptures, viz: The common Steel, with & without the ratchet wheel. The newly invented and much approved cable headed Steel, The Morocco Nonelastic Band with spring pad, and Trusses for children of all ages. Getters' best Morocco, Buckskin, Calskin, and Russia Drilling Riding Girdles, with and without springs, and with private pockets, Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Misses Back Stays, to relieve pains in the breast, Double and single Morocco Suspenders with rollers Female Handbags, &c. &c.
All of which will be sold by wholesale or retail.
The Tailoring Business,
In its various branches, continued as usual.
Lexington, May 5, 1825—18—tf

FRESH MEDICINES.
JOHN NORTON,
HAS just received from the Eastward, an Invoice of fresh Drugs and Medicines which he offers for sale
wholesale and Retail;
together with a general assortment of Paints, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, all of superior quality. Also Shinn's Panacea, Perfumery, Surgical Instruments, Medicine Chests, and Apothecary's Ware of all sizes, at his Drug and Chymical Store, corner of Main and Upper streets, south of the Court House.
BUTLERS
Vegetable Indian Specific
FOR the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of Blood, Asthma's, Sore disorders of the Breast and Lungs, the above Medicines are recommended by many Certificates price \$1—each.
Sold by JOHN NORTON Druggist.
N. B. Country Physicians and Apothecary's orders, supplied at the shortest notice on the most reasonable terms.
SWAIM'S PANACEA \$2.50 per bottle.
Lexington, March 1st 1826—4—tf

State of Kentucky.
Fayette Circuit Court March term, 1826.
Hugh Foster and John Varnum, Compls.
against
James W. Shamburgh, James Harper and Thomas Bodley, Defts.
IN CHANCERY.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant Shamburgh is no inhabitant of this Commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to Law and the Rules of this Court. On the motion of the complainant, it is ordered that unless said Defendant do appear here on before the first day of our next June term, and answer the complainants bill herein in the same will be taken for confessed against him; and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper published in this Commonwealth for two months successively according to law.
A Copy Attest
A. GARRETT, D. C. F. C. C.
April, 7 1826. 14—9t.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber having it in prospect to remove to the state of Alabama offers for sale his FARM at Wappetaw adjoining that of Mrs Mary H. Breckinridge, seven miles north of Lexington and situated immediately on the North Elkhorn Creek. This Farm contains three hundred and seventy three acres of first rate LAND—the whole enclosed with a good and substantial fence—two hundred acres are cleared and in cultivation, with a good proportion of meadow—the remainder is divided into two woodland pastures, one on each side of the creek, both of which are well set with grass, and contain an inexhaustible supply of stock water. On the Premises are a large and comfortable two story dwelling house, handsomely situated and neatly finished—a large frame BARN with spacious stables attached thereto—two large double corncribs well finished—two Kitchens, a stone springhouse over a never failing spring, with several other useful outbuildings—also a superior APPLE ORCHARD containing upwards of three hundred bearing trees; two hundred of which are grafted and of well selected fruit, together with Peach, Pear and Cherry Trees, and a large Garden well supplied with vegetables, fruits and shrubbery. But trusts it will not be deemed extravagant to say, that a more valuable and highly improved Farm is seldom brought into market. Gentlemen who may feel disposed to purchase are respectfully invited to call and examine the premises. Should it be desirable to the purchaser, the subscriber would prefer selling with the farm the present crop, together with a portion of his stock of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP and HOGS, and the farming tools. The price and terms of payment will be made known upon enquiry, and possession given, if desired, on or about the middle of October next.
J. R. WITHERSPOON.
Wappetaw, April 26, 1826—17—tf.

Queensware & China.
JAMES HAMILTON,
MAIN STREET,
HAS imported direct from Liverpool a large and extensive assortment of Liverpool and China ware selected with care expressly for this market, containing
Blue Printed Dining Ware new and elegant patterns, do. do. Tea do. do. Plates Twillers & Mullins, do. Oval Dishes, do. Covered do. very handsome, do. Soup Tureens, do. Sauce do. do. Bakers and Nappies, do. Mugs and Pitchers, do. Bowls, Basins and Ewers, do. Teapots, Sugars and Cream do. Coffee Bowls and Saucers, do. Tea cups and Saucers, &c. &c. Gold Band Tea sets, some very handsome, Enamelled edged and C. C. ware of every description which will be sold whole sale or retail, at a very small advance for cash.
CASH will be given for a few tons of
HEMP.
Lexington, May 12, 1825.—19—tf
BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.